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NOTES.

STUDENTS of economics and politics will be much pleased to note the growing interest in these subjects in the country at large. In the first issue of *ANNALS* attention was called to the number of special journals devoted to these subjects and to the increasing space given to them in the daily and weekly press. The number of special scientific journals of high character will shortly be increased by two—the *Yale Review*, which is to be converted into a review of social and economic subjects, and the *Chicago University Journal of Economics*. The number of periodicals devoted to the advocacy of specific reforms in the special and political field is steadily increasing ; while the number of societies with similar aims keeps equal pace.

Equally marked is the evidence of growing interest in these subjects which is afforded by the continually expanding scope of the instruction offered in our schools and colleges. A number of new chairs have been established in the older institutions, while the opening of the Chicago and Leland Stanford Jr. Universities signalizes the addition of at least ten academic positions to those now existing. Indeed, it may almost be said that the opportunities for work along these lines are increasing more rapidly than the number of men qualified to utilize them.

Quite as striking testimony to the general fact here noted is furnished by the demand for courses in economics and politics which has shown itself in connection with University Extension work. The columns of *University Extension*, the organ of the American Society, give many instances of this. Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Cornell and Vanderbilt Universities have all offered courses more or less extensive in this field. All of them, to judge

from the reports, were very successful and many more courses were called for than could be supplied.

One of the most striking experiments was made by the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and its success was eminently satisfactory. The Society appointed Mr. Edward T. Devine, a Fellow of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, as a Staff Lecturer in Economics. The appointment was made late in the season, after many of the centres had made their selection of courses for the winter. Only one course was offered, entitled Political Economy. It contained six lectures. A careful syllabus was prepared, containing a list of books to be read. The course was chosen by twelve centres. It cost each centre, including lecturer's fee and traveling expenses of the lecturer, \$150, besides the local expenses for hire of hall, advertising, etc., which amounted, perhaps, on the average, to \$100 more for the course. All the centres were so well pleased that they have expressed a desire for further work in the same field during the season, 1892-93. The audience included a number of ladies and the number of persons taking active part in the class exercise which followed each lecture, was a very large proportion of the total number attending.

This course was not merely a series of popular lectures dealing with the superficial aspects of current questions; on the contrary, it treated in considerable detail some of the most intricate problems relating to the doctrines of rent, wages, interest and capital. No more satisfactory evidence, therefore, than the history of this course, can be offered that the general public is coming to take a serious and a sustained interest in the vital problems connected with the field for the cultivation of which the Academy exists.

It is also a good omen for the future student of economics and politics, since it indicates the possibility of a new career for the teacher of these subjects. The experience of the University Extension Society demonstrates that the career of public lecturers on such subjects offers a pecuniary return

which does not compare unfavorably with that of the college instructorship, or even professorship.

M. DUCOUDRAY is a prolific writer of school books in history, though little or none of his work claims to be original. The second and concluding volume of the translation of his *Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation** has recently been issued—a work which in the original French attempts to compress into 1100 pages not only a treatment of the subject in its usual sense, but also to give an account of the progress of literature, science and art from the earliest times to the present day. One of the results is what might have been anticipated—such a concentration as to render the book of little use to pupils unless supplemented by the comments and explanations of a teacher exceptionally equipped in historical training for the grades for which the book is designed. Another consequence has been an abundance of errors in matters of importance even, mistakes which persist in the English rendering, in spite of the translator's promise "to omit much and to correct freely" on account of the author's "so exclusively French" standpoint. The lack of an index can hardly be excused in a work of this sort and in this age of much book-making.

THE publishing house of Karl J. Trübner (Strassburg) proposes to issue hereafter a yearly catalogue of all the chief universities of the world.† The first of the series appeared some months since and deserves the highest praise both for the carefully collected and collated information it contains and for its elegant appearance. The universities of the United States which are included are the following: Howard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Virginia, University of the

* THE HISTORY OF MODERN CIVILIZATION. A Handbook based upon M. GUSTAVE D. DUCOUDRAY's *Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation*. Pp. xx, 587. New York: Appleton & Co., 1891.

† MINERVA, *Jahrbuch der Universitäten der Welt*, Herausgegeben von Dr. R. KUKULA u. K. TRÜBNER, Erster Jahrgang, 1891-1892. Pp. viii., 359. Strassburg: Trübner, 1891.

City of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Cornell, Minnesota, Vanderbilt, Johns Hopkins and Clark. The list of the instructors and the subject taught by each is supplemented by a complete index of all the names mentioned.

THE first number of the new *Yale Review*, a quarterly journal of history and political science, appeared last May. It is edited by Professors George F. Fisher, George B. Adams, Henry W. Farnam, Arthur T. Hadley and Dr. John C. Schwab. "Committed to no party and to no school, but only to the advancement of sound learning, it aims to present the results of the most scientific and scholarly investigations in history and political science."

The body articles of this first issue comprise papers on German Tariff Policy, by Henry Villard and Professor Farnam; The Demarcation Line of Pope Alexander VI. by E. G. Bourne; Legal Theories of Price Regulation, by Professor Hadley; Massachusetts and the Saybrook Platform, by Williston Walker, and Labor Troubles between 1834 and 1837, by Evans Woollen.

The increase of periodical publications devoted to the serious and scientific investigation and presentation of political and economic subjects, cannot but call out the better energies of our universities and encourage more scholarly methods than have characterized much of the special work in this country in the past.

PROFESSOR NYS, of Brussels, has attempted, in the compass of some two hundred coarsely printed pages, to sketch the development of political speculation in France prior to the eighteenth century.* When one considers the necessary limitations of such a work it is at first sight difficult to see why the author included the history of International Law as well as that of Politics. The title is perhaps a little misleading, however. But a single comparatively short chapter is de-

* LES THÉORIES POLITIQUES ET LE DROIT INTERNATIONAL EN FRANCE JUSQU'AU XVII. SIÈCLE, par ERNEST NYS, Professeur à l'Université de Bruxelles, etc. Pp. 208 Bruxelles (Weissenbruch) and Paris (Alcan), 1891.

voted to International Law, or rather to the reasons why there was no history of International Law in France. Several interesting pages are given to Éméric Crucé (died 1648) and his plan of universal peace. Towards one-fourth of the volume is taken to describe the political theories of the Middle Ages. Here it is surprising in so general an account to find no mention of Marsiglio of Padua, professor at the University of Paris and author of the remarkable work, *Defensor Pacis*.

Professor Nys has given us an unsatisfactory book. It is too brief for the student and too unsymmetrical for the general reader, nor does it furnish a convenient compendium for reference, lacking, as it does, an index.

THE *American Institute of Instruction* will hold its sixty-third Annual Convention at Narragansett Pier, R. I., on July 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Every effort has been made to render the meeting at once profitable and agreeable. The provisional programme embraces, among others, papers by Professor Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania (The Economic Basis of Education); Professor William M. Davis of Harvard (Geographical Illustrations); President Capen of Tufts College (Grammar Schools); Professor Lorenzo Sears of Brown (English Composition in College); and Professor Chas. F. Johnson of Trinity College (The Development of Literary Taste in College Students).

THE Second Annual Session of the *School of Applied Ethics*, under the direction of Professors C. H. Toy, H. C. Adams and Felix Adler, will be held at Plymouth, Mass., July 6th to August 17th. In the department of the History of Religion there will be six courses of five lectures each, on the religious ideas of the Hebrews by prominent specialists in this field.

In economics there will be the following courses: Changes in Theory of Political Economy since Mill, by Professor H. C. Adams; Theory of Social Progress, by Professor F. H.

Giddings ; Function of Philanthropy in Social Progress, by Father Huntington, of New York, and Miss Addams, of Chicago ; Function of Law in Social Progress, by Professor F. W. Taussig ; Statistical Presentation of Industrial and Social Questions, by Hon. Carroll D. Wright ; Critical Study of the Labor Problem and the Monopoly Problem, by Professor H. C. Adams.

In the department of Ethics the chief course will be given by William Wallace, of Oxford, consisting of fifteen lectures on the Variations of the Moral Standard, illustrated by the History of Ethical Theories.

The shorter courses will include The Relation of Civil Government and the State to the Church and Religious Organizations, by Professor Burgess, of Columbia College ; The Moral Evolution of Our Political Institutions, by W. L. Sheldon, of St. Louis ; The Idea of Justice, with its Political and Economic Applications, by Wm. M. Salter, of Philadelphia ; and The Legal Aspects of the Temperance Question, by General A. B. Nettleton, of Washington.

A SOCIETY has recently been organized in Canada called the *Canadian Association for the Study and Dissemination of Social Science*. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of Dr. Larocque, Federal Statistician. The objects of the organization as explained in its constitution are, first, the patriotic effort "to seek by every worthy means to promote the building up of a pure, strong and united Canadian nationality, irrespective of race or language"; further special cognizance of vital statistics in order to approximate more accurately the ratio of national progress ; the discussion of questions related to the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the people, with attention to the social status of the different nationalities inhabiting Canada, and finally the dissemination of such literature among families, and public schools as shall instruct the rising generation in the laws of physical health and the principles of moral and social order.